BUREAU OF STATISTICS

YUKON WAGES & SALARIES

The Total Wages and Salaries Earned by Yukoners in 2004

1 $673,498,000

In 2004, the total wages and salaries earned by Yukoners was $673,498,000. In 2003 the figure was $645,317,000. Total wages and salaries increased by $28,181,000, or 4.4%, from 2003 to 2004. The following table shows wages and salaries for the years 2000 to 2004 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year		Wages and Salaries ($)	Change from Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)	Yukon Labour Force	Average Wages and Salaries ($)
2004		673,498,000	4.4	1.0	16,300	41,319
2003	(r)	645,317,000	2.0	1.9	15,400	41,904
2002		632,611,000	5.0	0.7	15,300	41,347
2001		602,691,000	0.8	2.0	15,300	39,392
2000		597,766,000	6.6	2.2	15,500	38,566

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006, 326-0002 and 282-0055.

* Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse; Yukon figures are not available.

2 $41,319

On average, each Yukoner in the labour force in 2004 earned $41,319. In 2003, each Yukoner in the labour force earned an average of $41,904. This is a decrease of 1.4% from 2003 to 2004. The following table shows the average wages and salaries for the years 2000 to 2004 and indicates how this figure has changed compared to the rate of inflation*.

Year		Average Wages and Salaries ($)	Change From Previous Year (%)	Inflation Rate* (%)
2004		41,319	-1.4	1.0
2003	(r)	41,904	1.3	1.9
2002		41,347	5.0	0.7
2001		39,392	2.1	2.0
2000		38,566	8.0	2.2

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada CANSIM 326-0002.

* Based on inflation rates for Whitehorse; Yukon figures are not available.

3 What is the importance of labour to the total Yukon economy?

Income from labour in the Yukon represents a large proportion of the territorial gross domestic product (the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services at market prices). In 2004, the percentage of the GDP represented by income from labour was 55.1%.

* *Includes corporation profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm opertors from farm production, net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), inventory valuation adjustment, taxes less subsidies on factors of production and on products, capital consumption allowances and statistical discrepancy.*

See note on page 8 for definition of "income from labour."

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

4 How has the importance of income from labour to the total Yukon economy changed over the last five years?

In the years 2000 to 2004, the percentage of the gross domestic product represented by income from labour* has varied from a high of 57.2% in 2000 to a low of 54.7% in 2001.

The percentage of the Yukon's gross domestic product at market prices represented by income from labour, 2000 to 2004.

Year	GDP at Market Prices (millions of $)	Income from Labour (millions of $)	% of GDP Represented by Income from Labour (%)
2004 (p)	1,412	778	55.1
2003 (r)	1,332	746	56.0
2002 (r)	1,274	726	57.0
2001 (r)	1,259	689	54.7
2000	1,190	681	57.2

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0001.

*See note on page 8 for definition of Income from Labour.

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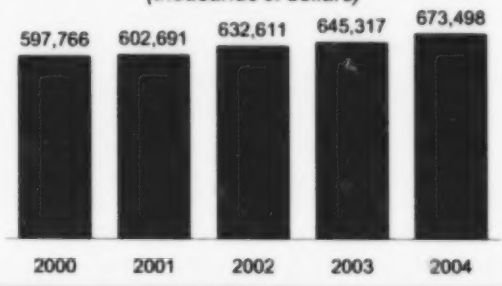
5 Total Wages and Salaries

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon for all industries have been steadily increasing since 2000 to a high of $673,498,000 in 2004, an increase of 4.4% from 2003. Total wages and salaries includes all goods-producing industries as well as all service-producing industries. These categories are each broken down further in this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

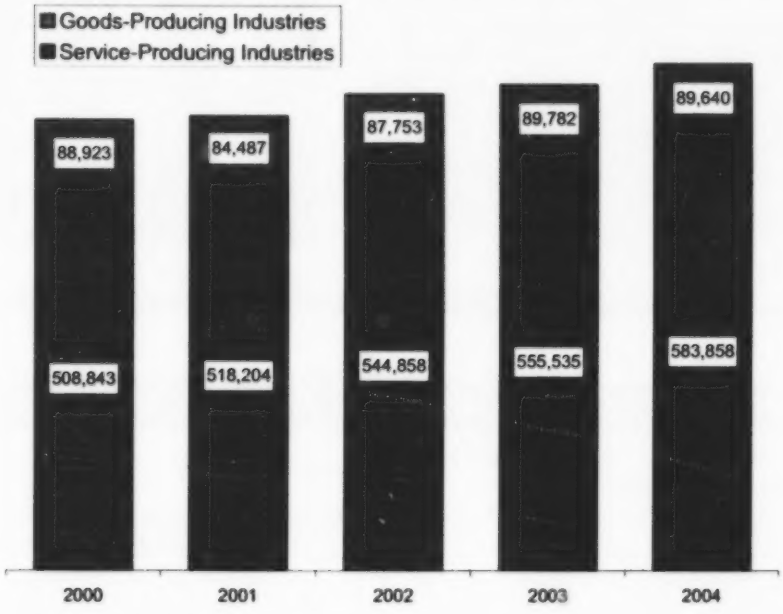
The annual total of wages and salaries for all industries

(thousands of dollars)



6 Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries

Source of Wages and Salaries, 2000 to 2004



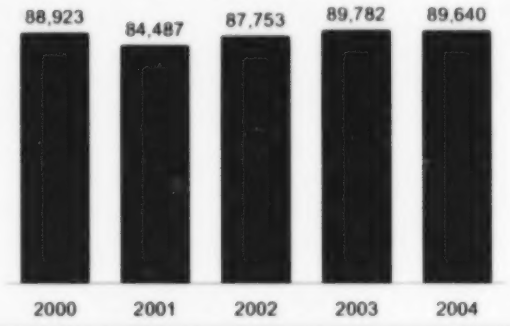
Of the total wages and salaries in the Yukon, service-producing industries comprised the major source in 2004 at $583,858,000, or 86.7%. The other source of wages and salaries, goods-producing industries, comprised only $89,640,000, or 13.3%. Goods-producing industries as a percentage of the total wages and salaries has slightly decreased in the last five years from 14.9% in 2000 to 13.3% in 2004.

7 Goods-Producing Industries

Total wages and salaries for goods-producing industries decreased by 0.2% from 2003 to 2004. This industry has been relatively stable over the last 5 years, ranging from $88.9 million in 2000 to $89.6 million in 2004. Goods-producing industries include agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining and oil & gas extraction; manufacturing; construction; and utilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries for all goods-producing industries
(thousands of dollars)

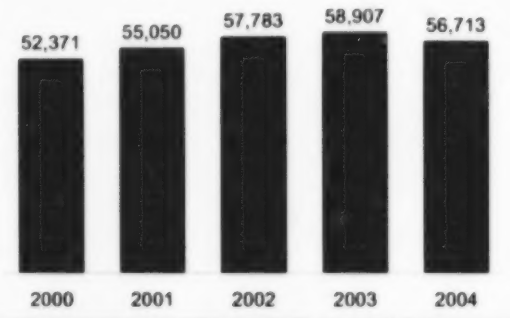


8 Construction

Total wages and salaries in the construction industry showed a steady increase from 2000 to 2003, but have decreased to $56,713,000 in 2004. Total wages and salaries in the construction industry decreased by 3.7% from 2003 to 2004. The construction industry includes building construction, heavy and civil engineering construction such as utility, highway, street and bridge construction, as well as specialty trade contractors.

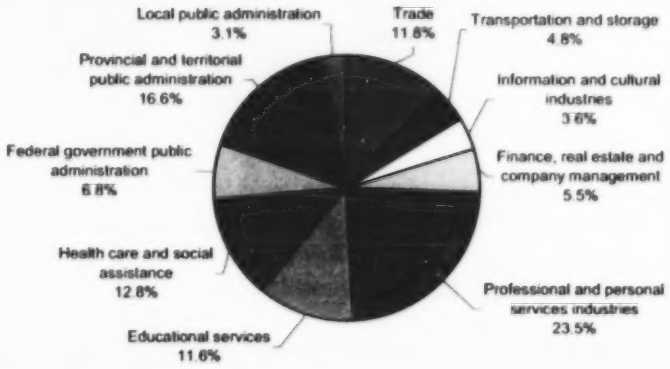
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the construction industry
(thousands of dollars)



9 Sources of Services-Producing Industries Income

Ten separate industry sectors comprise the services-producing industries segment of labour income. In 2004, the largest source of service-producing income came from the professional and personal services industries, which totaled $137,059,000. The second-largest source was from provincial and territorial public administration at $96,671.


Local public administration 3.1%
Trade 11.8%
Transportation and storage 4.8%
Provincial and territorial public administration 16.6%
Information and cultural industries 3.6%
Federal government public administration 6.8%
Finance, real estate and company management 5.5%
Health care and social assistance 12.8%
Professional and personal services industries 23.5%
Educational services 11.6%

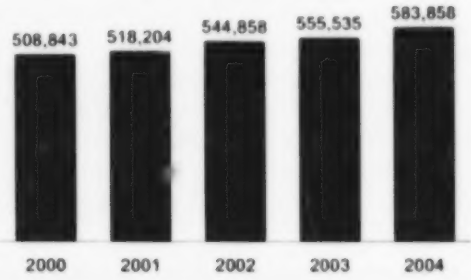
10 Services-Producing Industries

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon serices-producing industries have been steadily increasing since 2000 to a high of $583,858,000 in 2004 (an increase of 5.1% from 2003). The services-producing industries include trade; transportation & storage; information & cultural industries; finance, real estate and company management; professional and personal services industries; educational services; health care & social assistance; federal government public administration; provincial & territorial public administration; and local public administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries for all services-producing industries

(thousands of dollars)



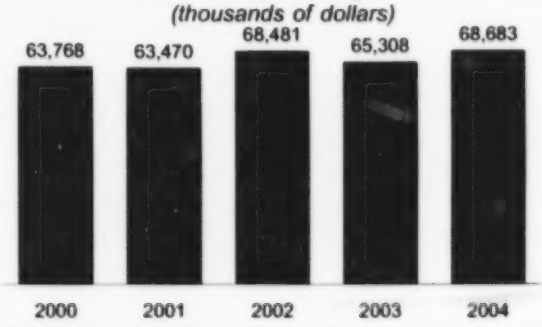
11 Trade

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon trade industry fell from $68,481,000 in 2002 to $65,308,000 in 2003. In 2004, the wages and salaries in the trade industry rebounded to$68.683,000, 5.2% over the 2003 figure. The trade industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesaling and retailing of merchandise, and in providing related logistics, marketing and support services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the trade industry

(thousands of dollars)



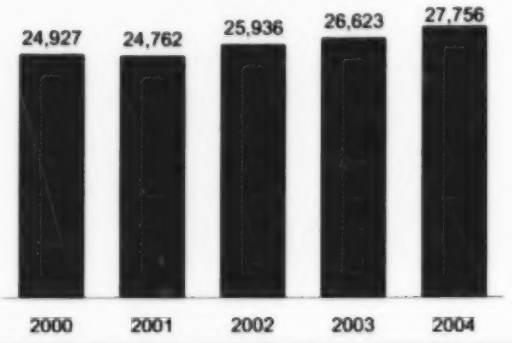
12 Transportation and Storage

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon transportation and storage industry increased from $26,623,000 in 2003 to $27,756,000 in 2004, an increase of 4.3%. The transportation and storage industry includes establishments primarily engaged in transporting passengers and goods; warehousing and storing goods; and providing services to these establishments.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the transportation and storage industry

(thousands of dollars)



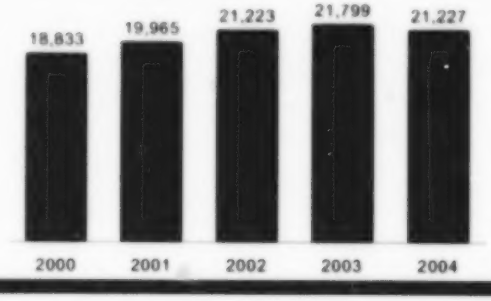
13 Information and Cultural Industries

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon information and cultural industries decreased slightly, from $21,799,000 in 2003 to $21,277,000 in 2004, a decrease of 2.6%. Information and cultural industries include establishments primarily engaged in producing and distributing (except by wholesale and retail methods) information and cultural products.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the information and cultural industries

(thousands of dollars)



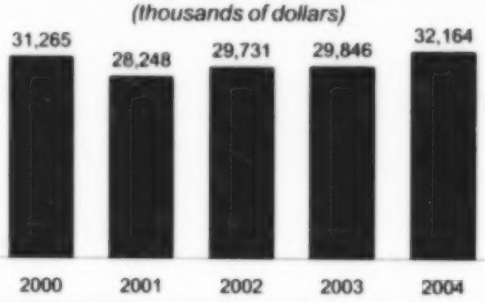
14 Finance, Real Estate and Company Management

In 2004, total wages and salaries for the Yukon finance, real estate and company management industries reached their highest level of the last 5 years. The 2004 figure of $32,164,000 shows an increase of 7.8% over 2003. These industries include establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; managing real estate, renting or leasing; and managing companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the finance, real estate, and company management industries

(thousands of dollars)



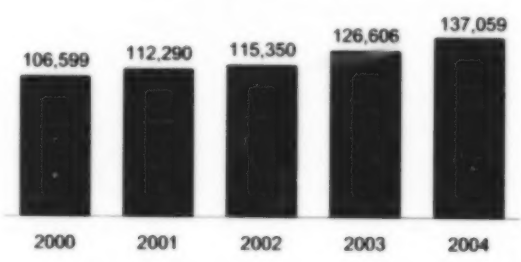
15 Professional and Personal Services

Total wages and salaries in the Yukon professional and personal services industry have been steadily increasing since 2000 to a high of $137,059,000 in 2004 (an increase of 8.3% from 2003). The professional and personal services industry includes computer, accounting, advertising, legal, engineering, secretarial, and management consulting services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the professional and personal services industry

(thousands of dollars)

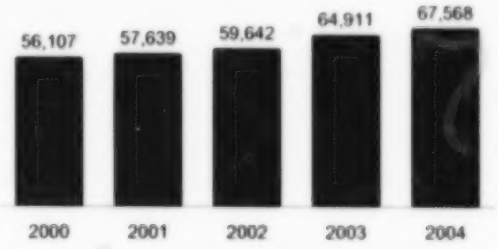


16 Educational Services

From 2000 to 2004, total wages and salaries in the Yukon educational services industry increased steadily, reaching $67,568,000 in 2004. In 2004, wages and salaries rose by 4.1% from 2003. The educational services industry includes establishments (schools, colleges, universities and training centres) primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the educational services industry
(thousands of dollars)

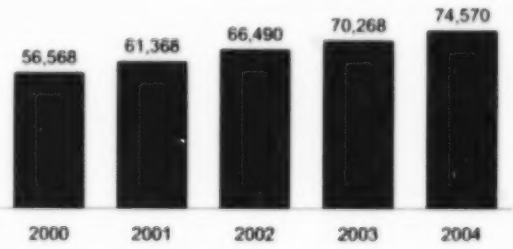


17 Health Care and Social Assistance

Total wages and salaries increased steadily from 2000 to 2004 in the Yukon health care and social assistance industry. In 2004, wages and salaries in this industry totalled $74,570. The health care and social assistance industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare and childcare, to those requiring such assistance.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the health care and social assistance industry
(thousands of dollars)

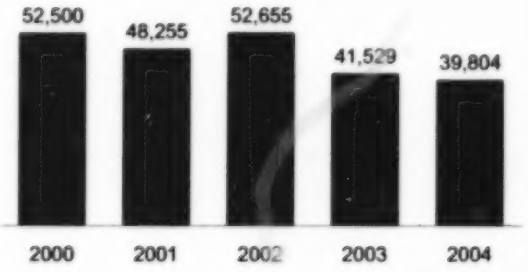


18 Federal Government Public Adminstration

Total wages and salaries for federal government adminstration in the Yukon decreased in 2003 and 2004 due to devolution of certain responsibilities to the Territorial government. Wages and salaries decreased by 21.1% from 2002 to 2003, and a further 4.2% in 2004 compared to 2003. Federal government public adminstration includes establishments engaged in activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance, and the adminstration of government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in the federal government public adminstration industry
(thousands of dollars)

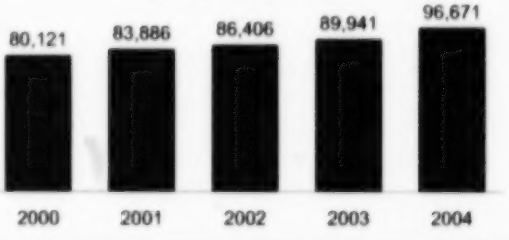


19 Provincial and Territorial Public Administration

The provincial and territorial public adminstration sub-sector in the Yukon has experienced a steady increase in recent years, due in part to devolution. In 2003, there was a 4.1% increase over 2002, while in 2004, there was a 7.5% increase over 2003. The territorial public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, s uch as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of territorial government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in provincial and territorial public administration
(thousands of dollars)

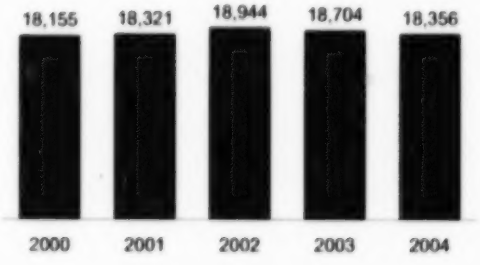


20 Local Public Administration

The local public adminstration subsector in the Yukon has remained relatively stable in recent years. In 2003, there was a 1.3% decrease from 2002, and in 2004 there was a 1.9% decrease from 2003. The local public administration industry includes activities of a governmental nature, such as legislative activities, judicial activities, taxation, public order and safety, and the administration of local government programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006.

The annual total of wages and salaries in local public administration
(thousands of dollars)



In addition to wages and salaries, 'income from labour' includes all earnings from employment including payments 'in kind' (such as free board and lodging), commissions, tips, bonuses, taxable benefits (such as vacation, sick leave, etc.) and supplementary labour income (all other expenditures that can be classified as payment for service, i.e., employers' contributions to pension funds, EI, workers' compensation boards, the Canada Pension Plan, etc.). It should be noted that earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in 'income from labour.'

All figures are reported in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Beginning with 2000 data, the labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This classification system replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous years' data (back to 1992) have been recalculated to the new classification system. Data based on the SIC 1980 are not comparable with data based on the NAICS classification system.

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Executive Council Office
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